

53. *LARUS SCORESBII*, Trail, Mem. Wern. Soc. iv. p. 514 (cum fig.) 1823.—*L. hæmatorhynchus*, King; Jard. and Selb. Ill. Orn. pl. 106.

Falkland Islands (*Pack*).

54. *LARUS ROSEIVENTRIS* (Gould).—*L. glaucotes*, Meyen, Nov. Act. 1834, p. 115 (?).—*Larus maculipennis*, Licht. (?).—*Gavia roseiventris*, Gould, P. Z. S. 1859, p. 97.

Falkland Islands (*Abbott and Pack*).

There is no doubt, I think, that Mr. Gould's type-specimen, now in the British Museum, is in immature (or winter) plumage. The adult bird in full breeding-dress, of which Capt. Pack has forwarded some splendid specimens, has a full dark-brown cap, and the whole of the white plumage deeply tinged with a most beautiful rose-colour. The egg is described by Mr. Gould, *l. c.*

55. *STERNA CASSINII*, Sclater.—*Sterna meridionalis*, Cassin, Zool. U. S. Expl. Exp. p. 385, nec Brehm.—*Sterna antarctica*, Peale, nec Lesson, nec Forster.—“*Sterna wilsoni* et *S. hirundo*, ex Am. Merid.,” auct.

Falkland Islands (*Pack, Abbott*).

This Tern is stated by Mr. Cassin and Mr. Peale to be different from *S. wilsoni* of the United States. “The voice, size, and general habits are so like those of its northern prototypes, *S. arctica* and *S. hirundo*, that it requires comparison to be convinced of the specific difference. But the intensely scarlet bill, which has not a black point like that of the northern bird, the lighter-coloured mantle, and the length of the tarsus destroy their identity.”

Unfortunately both Mr. Cassin and Mr. Peale have proposed names for this bird which have been previously used in the same group.

#### FAM. PELECANIDÆ.

56. *PHALACROCORAX CARUNCULATUS* (Gm.); Bp. Consp. ii. p. 176.—*P. imperialis*, King.—*P. cirrhatus*, G. R. Gray.

Falkland Islands (*Pack, Abbott*).

57. *PHALACROCORAX MAGELLANICUS* (Gm.); Bp. Consp. ii. p. 177.—*P. erythrops*, King.

Falkland Islands (*Pack, Abbott*).

#### 9. ON A NEW SPECIES OF FISH BELONGING TO THE GENUS *PAGRUS*. BY DR. ALBERT GÜNTHER.

(Pisces, Pl. XI.)

*PAGRUS BOCAGII*, Lowe. (Pl. XI.)

D.  $\frac{12}{10}$ . A.  $\frac{3}{8}$ . L. lat. 65. L. transv. 7/17.

The greatest depth of the body is below the fourth dorsal spine, where it is one-third of the total length; the length of the head is

one-fourth of it. The diameter of the eye equals the width of the interorbital space, is one-fourth of the length of the head, and two-thirds of that of the snout. The præorbital is longer than high, and higher than the orbit. There are six series of rather narrow scales between the præorbital and the angle of the præoperculum. Molar teeth in two series,—those of the outer series being conical, pointed, and much larger than those of the inner series. The third, fourth, and fifth dorsal spines are produced, flexible (in immature specimens); the second and third anal spines of nearly equal length and strength, one-third of the length of the head. The pectoral extends on to the vertical from the first soft anal ray, and its length is contained three and a half times in the total; the ventral reaches to the anal fin. Silvery, with red, shining golden stripes along the series of scales; a dark-claret spot on the back beneath the fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth dorsal rays, extending on the membrane of the fin; a smaller spot on the upper part of the axil; the spinous dorsal, caudal, anal, and ventral fins with the margin blackish.

Length  $9\frac{1}{2}$  inches.

*Hub.* Sea of Lisbon.

This fish forms a new addition to the European fauna. It has been sent to the British Museum by the Rev. R. T. Lowe in a fine collection of fishes made at Lisbon. He proposes to call it after Dr. Bocage, of the Lisbon Museum, in case it should prove to be a new form, and writes:—"It grows very large; I saw one which was 2 feet 10 inches long, and was said to weigh more than 16 lbs. Its head was bright red or vermilion. The elongate dorsal spines are only a conspicuous character in young examples."

10. DESCRIPTION OF A NEW ENTOMOSTRACOUS CRUSTACEAN,  
BELONGING TO THE ORDER PHYLLOPODA, FROM SOUTH AUSTRALIA. BY DR. BAIRD, F.L.S., ETC.

(Annulosa, Pl. LXXII.)

ESTHERIA BIRCHII. (Pl. LXXII. fig. 1.)

The animal appears in all respects to resemble that of the *Estheria gigas*, except that the eye is placed on a more prominent pedicle. The specimen examined was a female, and full of ova. These were disposed all along the body of the parent, were very numerous, and presented a very pretty appearance when seen under the microscope. They are small, round, and grooved, the grooves running in a circular manner like those of a rifle.

The shell or carapace is of a greenish colour, of an oval shape, and flattened. The umbo is anterior, situated about 2 lines from the margin. The dorsal margin slopes slightly downwards, and is dentated on the edge, in consequence of the ridges, with which its surface is strongly marked, terminating at the external edge in a prolongation or tooth. The ventral margin of the carapace is rounded